

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
28 February 2002 (28.02.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/16826 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **F21S 9/02**,
8/00 // F21Y 101/02

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB01/03814

(22) International Filing Date: 24 August 2001 (24.08.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0020766.2 24 August 2000 (24.08.2000) GB

(71) Applicants and

(72) Inventors: **ROZENBERG, Simon, Grant** [GB/GB];
The Bothy House, Mentmore, Buckinghamshire LU7
0QG (GB). **LAWRY, Ian, Shaun** [GB/GB]; 18 Meteor
Close, Woodley, Berkshire RG5 4NG (GB). **LIMPKIN,**
George, Alan [GB/GB]; 22 Hayes Mead, Ciltern Park,
Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire HP14 1BU (GB).

(74) Agent: **COLE, Paul, Gilbert**; Lucas & Co., 135 Westhall
Road, Warlingham, Surrey CR6 9HJ (GB).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GI,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW.

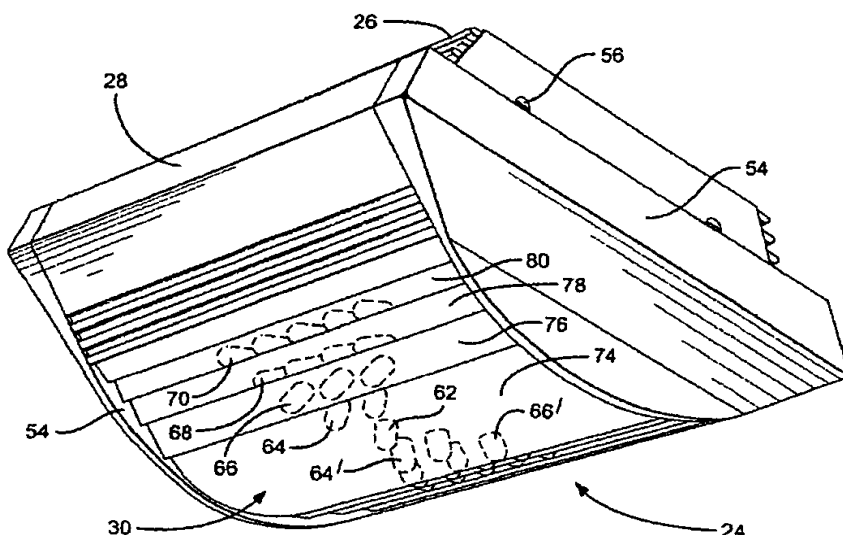
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GI, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: IMPROVEMENTS IN LAMPS, LUMINAIRES AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to LED-based lamps, luminaires and lighting systems for buildings particularly, though not exclusively, for providing emergency light in the event of power failure. In particular it provides a light-emitting diode lamp comprising a support (26) and an array of light emitting diodes (58) on the support, an optical axis (72) passing through the middle of the array (58) and diodes increasing in number and increasing in inclination with distance from the optical axis (72). It also provides a luminaire (24) comprising a lamp as described above and a lens (30) having facets for generally un-deviated and un-reflected passage of light from off-axis diodes, and a building emergency lighting system comprising luminaires (24) as described above. In an alternative embodiment inclination of the light is through progressively increasing inclination of the facets.

WO 02/16826 A1

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAMPS, LUMINAIRES AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5

The present invention relates to lamps, luminaires and lighting systems for buildings particularly, though not exclusively, for providing emergency light in the event of power failure.

10

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Building emergency lighting for use in the event of power failure is a requirement for public buildings, for example department stores, offices, hospitals, museums, libraries, sporting facilities and the like. Such lighting is required to operate for an extended period by power from internal storage batteries that are put into use when the mains power supply fails. Despite their hunger for power and limited life, such lighting devices have up to now relied on incandescent lamps or fluorescent tubes. Light-emitting diodes (LED's) have low power consumption and long life, but suggestions for their use for building lighting have been few, and the problem of emergency lighting of pathways and areas as opposed to individual signs has not been considered.

Battery powered LED arrays built into building exit signs are disclosed in US-A-5303124. Although the LEDs can illuminate the exit sign, in the disclosed signs they do not have the capacity to provide emergency illumination over large areas of the building. Patents US-A-5575459 and 5463280 disclose LED lamps for use in exit signs and based on linear arrays of LEDs.

There have been a variety of disclosures of LED-based lamps outside the emergency lighting field. LED-based light strings for Christmas trees are disclosed in US-A-4984999 and 5495147. LED arrays for vehicle lamps are disclosed in US-A-4929866 and 4935665. A lamp using LEDs and a concave

reflector to provide a concentrated beam is disclosed in US-A-5782553, but such proposals are not appropriate for building emergency lighting where the requirement is to provide large areas of evenly distributed intensity. US-A-5838247 discloses arrays of LEDs to provide the circular lamps for traffic lights.

5 US-A-5899557 discloses LEDs feeding their light into a curved cylindrical lens for generating a controlled beam pattern which is elongated in a defined plane, e.g. for a marine light fitted to a buoy or marker. Light strings based on LEDs are disclosed in US-A-6072280.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide improved lamps and luminaires that can be used to provide emergency lighting for areas of buildings.

15 In one aspect the invention provides a light-emitting diode lamp comprising a support and an array of light emitting diodes on the support, an optical axis passing through the middle of the array, wherein:

the diodes increase in number with distance from the optical axis; and

the light from the diodes increases in inclination with distance from the
20 optical axis.

The present invention further provides a light-emitting diode lamp comprising a support and an array of light emitting diodes on the support, an optical axis passing through the middle of the array and the diodes increasing in
25 number and increasing in inclination with distance from the optical axis.

The invention also provides a luminaire comprising a lamp as described above and a lens having facets for generally un-deviated and un-reflected passage of light from off-axis diodes.

30

The invention further provides a building emergency lighting system comprising luminaires as described above.

The invention yet further provides a light-emitting diode lamp comprising a support and an array of light emitting diodes on the support, and control means for causing the lamp to operate in a first mode to provide emergency lighting and in a second mode to provide continuous security lighting and to operate at a first power during emergency lighting and at a second power less than the first power during security lighting.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED FEATURES

- 10 The lamp may be ceiling or wall-mounted and be used to provide various patterns of light on a floor, e.g.:
- a single lobe facing away from the axis for use e.g. adjacent an opening in a wall;
 - first and second lobes facing in opposite directions away from the axis
 - 15 for use e.g. in a path through a room;
 - first and second lobes facing in opposite directions away from the axis along a first line and third and fourth lobes facing in opposite directions away from the axis along a second line directed at right angles to the first line for use at an intersection of two paths;
 - 20 • A circularly symmetrical pattern of light for general illumination.

The inclination of the light may result from passage of the light from diodes at progressively increasing distance from the axis through respective lens facets of progressively increasing inclination. Alternatively the inclination of the light may result from an increase in inclination of the diodes with distance from the optical axis.

In one construction, the support may be generally planar and the diodes may be carried on inclined faces forming part of the support. The support may be concave and the diodes may be carried or mounted on the inner face, or as in a preferred embodiment the support may be convex and the diodes may be on the

outer face. The support may be of flexible PCB material e.g. a fiberglass-based thin PCB material.

5 The diodes are advantageously lensed with clear lenses and have an output in the form of a concentrated beam of angle of e.g. about $\pm 25^\circ$ with respect to their optical axes, although both larger and smaller values are possible. The LEDs should produce white light, as this is required for building emergency illumination.

10 The diodes are preferably at spacings one from another. Rather than using discrete lensed LEDs, it may, however, be possible to mount chip diodes on a PCB or other support and to subsequently overlay lenses e.g. in strips on the LEDs to give directional light output. The support advantageously carries an electrical circuit for supplying power to the diodes, the diodes being connected in parallel.

15 A luminaire according to the invention advantageously further comprises storage batteries for supplying current to the diodes, a charging circuit for charging the batteries from mains power and a control circuit for switching battery power to the diodes on loss of mains power. In a variant a luminaire according to
20 the invention may contain within a single housing e.g. for mounting on or in a ceiling both a LED lamp as aforesaid and least one source of general light, e.g. at least one incandescent lamp or at least one fluorescent tube.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25

Various embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic plan view of a room in a department store
30 showing an escape path along which luminaires according to a first embodiment of the invention are fitted as downlights;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view from underneath of one of the luminaires to be fitted along an escape path as shown in Fig. 1;

5 Figs. 3-6 are respectively a longitudinal vertical section, a side view, an end view and an underneath view of the luminaire of Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the luminaire from above with an upper part of the luminaire exploded from the lower part to reveal a battery compartment;

10 Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic plan view of a diode array circuit board showing conductors for one of the diodes in the array;

Fig. 9 is a circuit diagram for the LED array;

15 Fig. 10 is a schematic block diagram of a power supply and control circuit for the luminaire;

Fig. 11 is a graph showing longitudinal and transverse light intensity distributions for the luminaire of Figs 2-10;

20

Figs 12 and 13 show the luminaire in alternative installation sites;

Fig 14 shows a second embodiment of the invention in which a luminaire according to the invention is combined with a luminaire for providing general
25 light;

Figs 15 and 16 are respectively a plan view of a circuit board for a third embodiment of the invention before fitting of the diodes and a perspective view of the board with diodes in place and folded;

30

Fig 17 shows diagrammatically a circuit board for a fourth embodiment of the invention having an alternative diode array;

Figs. 18 and 19 show diagrammatically a support and lens array for fifth and sixth embodiments of the invention;

5 Fig. 20 shows a further diode array;

Fig. 21 shows a circuit board carrying the array of Fig. 20 in an un-folded state, Fig. 22 is an underneath view of the array showing fold lines and Fig. 23 is a side views of the array in folded state;

10

Figs. 24 and 25 are side and underneath views of an alternative form of the array of Fig 22 in which the support remains planar and outer rows of diodes are inclined;

15 Figs 26-28 are diagrammatic views of further LED arrays;

Fig 29 is a view of an opening in a wall of a building and associated luminaries for security/emergency lighting including luminaries for mounting adjacent to the opening, Fig 30 is a front perspective view of the luminaire and
20 Fig. 31 is a perspective view of the luminaire of Fig. 30 and of an illuminated sign depending therefrom; and

Fig. 32 is a view of a planar circuit board and fresnel lens for distributing light carried by the circuit board to the far field.

25

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Where the supply of normal lighting to premises fails, emergency lighting may be required, providing escape lighting that fulfils the following functions:

30

(a) indicating escape routes;

(b) providing illumination along such routes to allow safe movement towards and through exits;

5 (c) enabling fire alarm call points and fire fighting equipment provided along escape routes to be readily located.

In the drawings, Fig 1 shows a sales space 10 of a department store having sales counters 12 in an area 14, storage facilities 16 and a path 18 between an entrance 20 and an exit 22. In ordinary circumstances, the path 18 serves as a walkway, but in the event of a power failure or other emergency it also serves as an escape path. Emergency lighting luminaires powered by storage batteries are used to light both the path 18 and other areas such as the sales area 14. British standards, for example BS 5266-1:1999 require an even illumination of 1.0 lux and of width at least 0.5 meter along the path 18 and illumination of 0.2 lux in other areas. Up to now such emergency illumination has been provided by luminaires that have incandescent or fluorescent lamps, and it is one of the objects of this invention to provide a luminaire for emergency lighting that takes advantage of the long life, high luminous efficiency and low power consumption of light-emitting diodes. Furthermore the luminaire of the invention can be provided in both non-maintained and in maintained versions, the maintained version being illuminatable as required to provide low-level security lighting e.g. for use overnight or at weekends when the main illumination is off so that for example security cameras can monitor the space which is being illuminated. When used for the purposes of security lighting, the LED's are preferably run at a reduced output compared to when they are run in emergency mode in order to preserve their life. Intelligent electronics built into the lamp can provide the security lighting and the emergency illumination modes of running the LEDs and can monitor the operation of the system and detect faults as will be described more fully below. The use of LED-based security lighting instead of security lighting based on incandescent or fluorescent lamps offers the possibility of achieving large energy savings.

Referring now to Fig. 2, a luminaire 24 according to a first embodiment of the invention for surface mounting in a ceiling or for mounting in an aperture or recess formed in the ceiling comprises a holder 26 for fixing to or into the ceiling, a body 28 that is a snap fit or is otherwise removably attached to the holder 26 and a lens 30 forming part of the body 28. As is apparent from Fig. 3, the holder 26 is generally of channel section with end caps and it may be of extruded aluminum or other suitable material. Inner edge surfaces 32 are provided for snap engagement with mating surfaces 34 of the body 28 also of extruded aluminum or other suitable material. A web portion 35 of the body is spaced from the holder 26 to define a compartment 36 for batteries 38 that are held in position by spring clips 40. The batteries 38 may be nickel metal hydride cells for maintaining reliable emergency operation without the problems of discharge memory effect; nickel cadmium batteries could also be used. The intelligent electronics built into the lamp may provide for controlled charging and discharging of the cells 38 to achieve optimum life and performance for the batteries 38. A lower face of the web portion 35 supports a motherboard 42 on which is mounted a transformer 44 and other power supply and control circuitry. As shown in Fig 7, the holder 26 carries first electrical connectors 31, 31a that mate with a second electrical connector 22 on the lamp body when the holder and body are fitted together for supply of mains and battery power to the motherboard 42 and also for providing charging current to the batteries 38 during quiescent or non-emergency conditions. Return flanges 46 of the body 28 are formed at their ends 48 with slots to receive a flexible fiberglass circuit board 50 that assumes a convex arcuate profile and carries an array of LEDs generally indicated by the reference numeral 58 on its lower face. The board 50 is of thickness about 0.5 mm and is single-sided with printed conductors on the face opposite to that to which the LEDs are attached. In the lamp shown, the board 50 becomes bent to a radius of curvature of about 45 mm. Further slots 52 provide a location for the lens 30 which has a radius of curvature of 60mm. The ends of the body are closed by plates 54 which are attached to the body 28 by any convenient means, e.g. by screws 56 that locate in fixing channels 60. The plates 54 close off the ends of both the body 28 and the holder 26.

Referring to Figs 1 and 6, the diode array 58 is directed parallel to the longitudinal direction of the lamp and comprises a central red lensed LED 62 and rows 64,64', 66,66', 68,68', 70,70' of white lensed LEDs disposed symmetrically at progressively increasing distances from the LED 62 and respectively containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 LEDs. The LED 62 is provided to give a status indication, and the remaining white LEDs provide emergency illumination in a first mode and security lighting in a second mode as and when required. At the time of attachment of the LEDs to the circuit board 50, they are all parallel and normal to its surface, but when fitted into the luminaire, the white LEDs are inclined outwardly at angles that increase progressively with distance from the LED 62. If the array is defined to have an optical axis 72 (Fig. 3) that passes along a radius of the board 50 through the LED 62, then the working LEDs increase in number and in angle of outward inclination with distance from the optical axis. The diodes are spaced apart from one another in the array, with spacing between one diode and another in each row being 10mm and the spacing between one row and another being 8.66 mm. The lamp may use InGaN (indium gallium nitride) white LEDs which can provide a long service life. In the embodiment shown, each white LED is a Nichia NSPW 510 BS lensed LED (available in the UK from plusOpto, Leigh, Lancs) that has a diameter of 5 mm, a length of 7mm, a rated output of 1.1 candela and an output angle of 50° (i.e. the light is emitted as a divergent conical concentrated beam having a width of $\pm 25^\circ$ with respect to the optical axis of the LED).

For attractive aesthetics of the luminaire, the lens 30 should have a larger radius of curvature than the circuit board 50, and in the present embodiment a radius of 60 mm has been selected. It is important to avoid waste of light from the LED's by back reflection from the lens 30 or through multiple reflections within the lens. The difference in curvature between the board 50 and the lens 30 creates few problems close to the optical axis 72, and for that reason the lens can have a plain curved axial region 74 through which light from the status indicator LED 62 and the working LEDs of the innermost rows 64,64' passes. Further from the

optical axis the lens is formed with facets 76,76', 78,78', 80,80' through which light from the diodes in rows 66,66', 68,68', 70,70' passes, the facets being directed generally normal to the optical axes of the diodes in each row. Each facet is larger than the divergent beam from the LED impinging on it, so that the light
5 from each LED passes through the facet with minimal deviation or reflection. Although the beam from each LED is relatively concentrated, it is possible to obtain even coverage over a wide field, with the greater intensity of emitted light being directed into the far field. The results obtainable with the above described are shown in Fig. 11 which is a plot of intensity [cd/1000lm] against angle in the
10 transverse (solid line) and axial (dotted lines) direction. In addition to good intensity on axis, it will be observed that a high intensity of illumination is obtained up to $\pm 45^\circ$ with respect to the optical axis.

Fig 8 shows the upper face of the circuit board 50 according to a first
15 embodiment with longitudinal conductive tracks 82,84 between which are shown conductors 86,88 for a series resistor 89 and connector pads 90 for an LED. It will be noted that the conductors 86,88 and the surface mounted series resistor 89 are directed along the no-bend axis 92, whereas the tracks 82,84 are directed along the bend axis 94. This arrangement minimizes circuit faults arising when the board 50
20 is curved to the shape shown in Fig. 3. The circuit diagram of the board 50 with its current-limiting resistors and LEDs is as shown in Fig 9. It will be noted that all the working LEDs are connected in parallel so that failure of any diode leaves the others still working. It may be desirable to avoid thermal interaction between the resistors and the LEDs. For that purpose a layout may be adopted in which the
25 load resistors 89 are located on or adjacent to the tracks 82,84 and the LEDs are spaced from the tracks 82,84. With this arrangement the thermally sensitive LEDs are protected from the heat from the load resistors.

Fig 10 gives schematic circuit of the driving and control circuitry. Mains
30 AC is supplied via low-voltage transformer 100 to bridge rectifier 102 and the resulting low voltage DC output passes via voltage regulator 104 and battery constant current control unit 106 to the rechargeable battery unit 108 made up of

the individual batteries 38 in space 36. During normal running this path maintains the batteries charged ready for use should an emergency arise. The mains input is also fed to an input voltage detection unit 112 whose output is fed through opto-coupler monitor 143 to a solid-state control unit 110 (e.g. a microcontroller).

5 Assuming that power is present and the luminaire is operating correctly the control unit 110 causes the LED 62 to show a steady light. If, however there is a fault in the control circuitry, auto-test and monitoring software 113 activates flashing unit 114 to cause the LED 62 to flash. In an alternative arrangement instead of the red LED 62 there is provided a bi-color red/green LED that gives a

10 constant green signal unless a fault is detected or the cells 38 are insufficiently charged, in which case it gives a flashing red signal. If power fails, the control unit 110 responds to a signal from the detection unit 112 by causing the control unit 106 to draw current from the battery unit 108 and to energize the white LEDs on the board 50. A manual input 115 can be used to cause a diagnostic test to be

15 carried out, and maintained (lamp on with mains ON or OFF) or non-maintained (lamp OFF when mains ON) mode can be selected using a selector 117. In the maintained mode, emergency illumination and security illumination modes can be selected as described above. Battery voltage is monitored by monitor 109 that provides a feedback signal to the control unit 110 to enable the batteries to be

20 maintained at the correct level of charge.

Light output from a practical embodiment of the lamp is shown in Fig 11. As is apparent, the illumination is in two zones directed to opposite sides of the optical axis in a "bats-wing" configuration, and with the maximum intensity some

25 20° off the optical axis. The distribution and illumination levels achieved with this embodiment have been found to be sufficient for emergency lighting in shops, offices and other buildings.

Various modifications may be made to the luminaire described above

30 without departing from the invention. Although it has been shown as ceiling mounted, it could be wall-mounted as is the luminaire 118 in wall 118a of Fig 12 or an uplight 119 mounted in floor 119a as shown in Fig 13. Furthermore it can be

combined with a general light luminaire that may have one or more incandescent lamps as its main source or one or more fluorescent lamps. In Fig 14, a luminaire 121 comprises a fluorescent tube lamp 123 and a LED luminaire 125 of the general type previously described built in side-by-side relationship into a single housing or unit 127.

As shown in Figs 15 and 16, the circuit board 130 may be curved along two axes to provide a bi-axial light output, or it could be part spherical. The LED array need not have the number of diodes indicated, and as shown in Fig 17, for example, it may have rows of three, four and five diodes. In order to provide a more closely planar front face e.g. to be less conspicuous when the luminaire is ceiling-mounted, the diodes may be built into facets of an otherwise generally planar support 140 with a curved front lens 142 as shown in Fig 18 or with an appropriately revised planar or near planar faceted lens 142a as shown in Fig 19.

15

In Fig 20 there is shown diagrammatically a circuit board 50' carrying a further LED array having a central LED 62' and rows of diodes 64", 64'", 66", 66'", 68", 68'", 70", 70'" having 2, 3, 4 and 5 diodes per row. Figs 21-23 show the board of Fig 20 with outer regions plane folded to direct light from the outer rows of diodes 68", 68'", 70", 70'" to the far field as shown. In the variant of Figs 24 and 25, the board 50" remains planar and the diodes 68", 68'", 70", 70'" of the outer two rows are mounted in outwardly facing orientations to direct light into the far field as shown. As shown in Fig 26, the LED support can be concavely curved in profile when installed into the luminaire with the LEDs on the inner face and Fig 27 is a view similar to that of Fig. 26 except that the outer regions of the board are folded or faceted instead of curved. The advantage of using a concave array is that the aperture required in the ceiling or in the housing of a luminaire can be smaller than with the convex arrangement and without obstruction by the housing of the light emitted from the LEDs. In Fig. 28 the array is as shown in Fig. 6 and comprises green/red LED 62'" and white LEDs 64'", 66'", 68'" and 70'". There are added to the periphery of the array additional path-indicating LEDs 145 of a contrasting color to the white LEDs, e.g. green LEDs.

25

30

Fig. 29 shows a luminaire 24 as described with reference to Figs. 2-11 mounted on ceiling 151 and a door opening 152 provided with downwardly facing LED-based downlighters 150. Each downlighter effectively has half the optics of a downlighter 24, that is to say a red/green status LED 154 and rows of 2, 3, 4 and 5 white LEDs marked 156, 158, 160, 162, all behind a lens 164 whose profile is one half of the lens 30. The downlighters 150 are shown wall-mounted but they could also be ceiling-mounted adjacent to the door opening 152. As shown in Fig. 31, the lower face of one of the downlighters 150 also supports a depending illuminated information panel 166.

In Fig. 30, a diode array on a planar circuit board 171 comprises a central red/green LED 170 and rows 172, 172'', 173, 173', 174, 174' and 175, 175' whose number increases progressively with distance from the central LED 170 as for the array of Fig. 6. In this instance however, all the LEDs are mounted substantially parallel and facing substantially at right angles away from the board 171. A fresnel lens comprises a central region 176 that passes the light undeviated or with slight deviation, and facets 177, 177', 178, 178' and 179, 179' that are arranged to collect the light from the diodes in rows 173, 173', 174, 174' and 175, 175' and direct it at progressively increasing angles towards the far field.

CLAIMS

1. A light-emitting diode lamp comprising a support and an array of light emitting diodes on the support, an optical axis passing through the middle of the array, wherein:
 - the diodes increase in number with distance from the optical axis; and
 - the light from the diodes increases in inclination with distance from the optical axis.
2. The lamp of claim 1, wherein the diodes are arranged in an array so that their light produces a single lobe facing away from the axis.
3. The lamp of claim 1, wherein the diodes are arranged in an array so that their light produces first and second lobes facing in opposite directions away from the axis.
4. The lamp of claim 1, wherein the diodes are arranged in an array so that their light produces first and second lobes facing in opposite directions away from the axis along a first line and third and fourth lobes facing in opposite directions away from the axis along a second line directed at right angles to the first line.
5. The lamp of claim 1, wherein the diodes are arranged in circles whose size and number of diodes increases progressively with distance from the axis.
6. The lamp of any preceding claim, wherein the inclination of the light results from passage of the light from diodes at progressively increasing distance from the axis through respective lens facets of progressively increasing inclination.
7. The lamp of any of claims 1-5, wherein the inclination of the light results from an increase in inclination of the diodes with distance from the optical axis.

8. The lamp of claim 7, wherein the support is generally planar and the diodes are carried on inclined faces forming part of the support.
9. The lamp of claim 7, wherein the support is concave and the diodes are on the inner face.
10. The lamp of claim 7, wherein the support is convex and the diodes are on the outer face.
11. The lamp of claim 9 or 10, wherein the support is of flexible material.
12. The lamp of any preceding claim, wherein the diodes are lensed.
13. The lamp of claim 12, wherein the diodes have an output in the form of a concentrated beam of angle of about $\pm 25^\circ$ with respect to their optical axes.
14. The lamp of any preceding claim, wherein the diodes are at spacings one from another.
15. The lamp of any preceding claim, wherein the support carries an electrical circuit for supplying power to the diodes, the diodes being connected in parallel.
16. A luminaire comprising a lamp as claimed in any of claims 7-10 and a lens having facets for passage of light from off-axis diodes generally un-deviated and un-reflected.
17. The luminaire of claim 16, further comprising storage batteries for supplying current to the diodes, a charging circuit for charging the batteries from mains power and a control circuit for switching battery power to the diodes on loss of mains power.

18. The luminaire of claim 17, further comprising at least one source of general light.

19. The luminaire of claim 18, wherein the source of general light is at least one incandescent lamp.

20. The luminaire of claim 18, wherein the source of general light is at least one fluorescent tube.

21. A building emergency lighting system comprising luminaires as claimed in any of claims 16-20.

22. The lighting system of claim 21, wherein means provides control of the luminaries for operation in a first mode to provide emergency lighting and in a second mode to provide continuous security lighting.

23. The lighting system of claim 22, wherein said control means causes the diodes to operate at a first power during emergency lighting and at a second power less than the first power during security lighting.

24. A light-emitting diode lamp comprising a support and an array of light emitting diodes on the support, and control means for causing the lamp to operate in a first mode to provide emergency lighting and in a second mode to provide continuous security lighting and to operate at a first power during emergency lighting and at a second power less than the first power during security lighting.

1/19

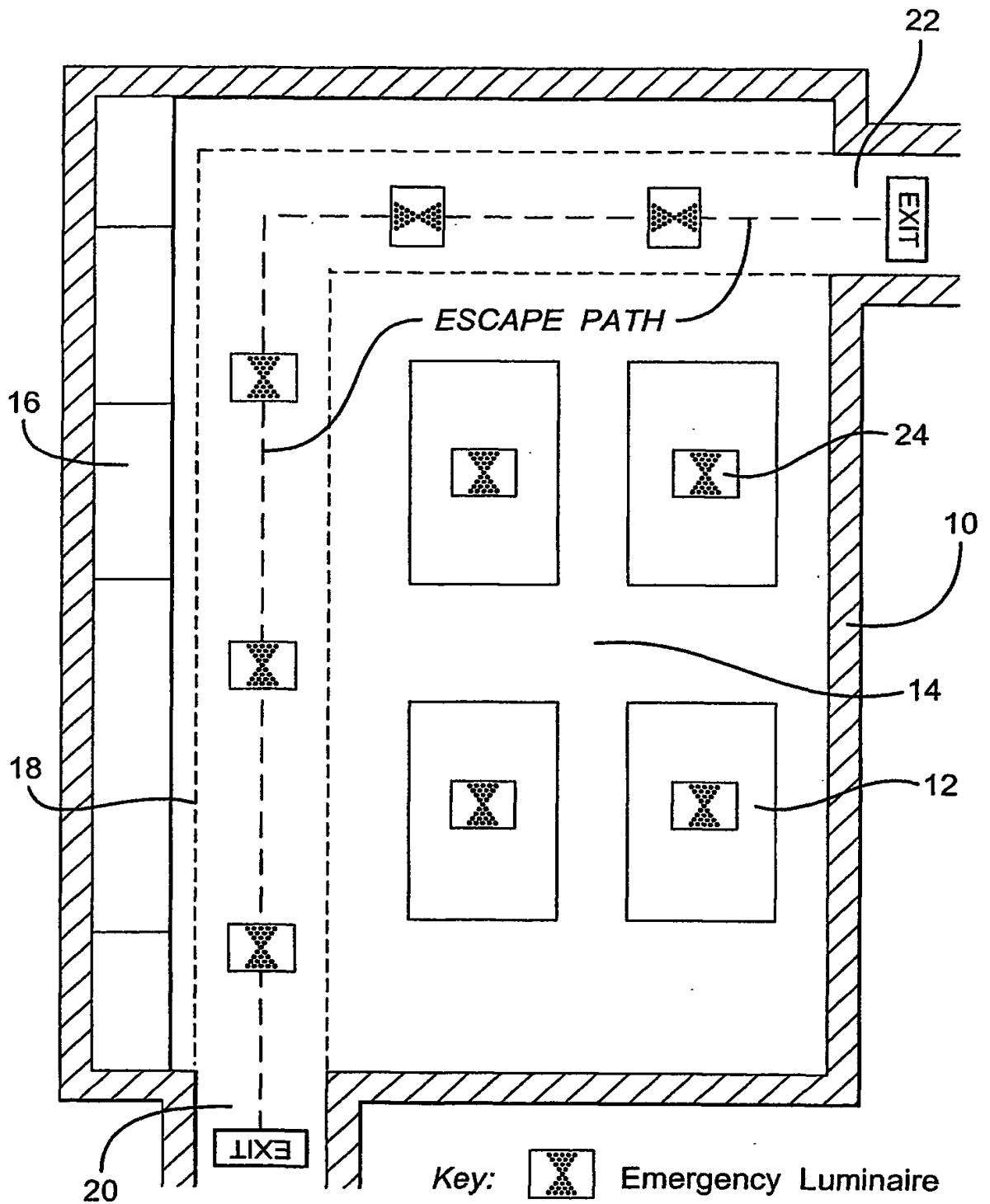
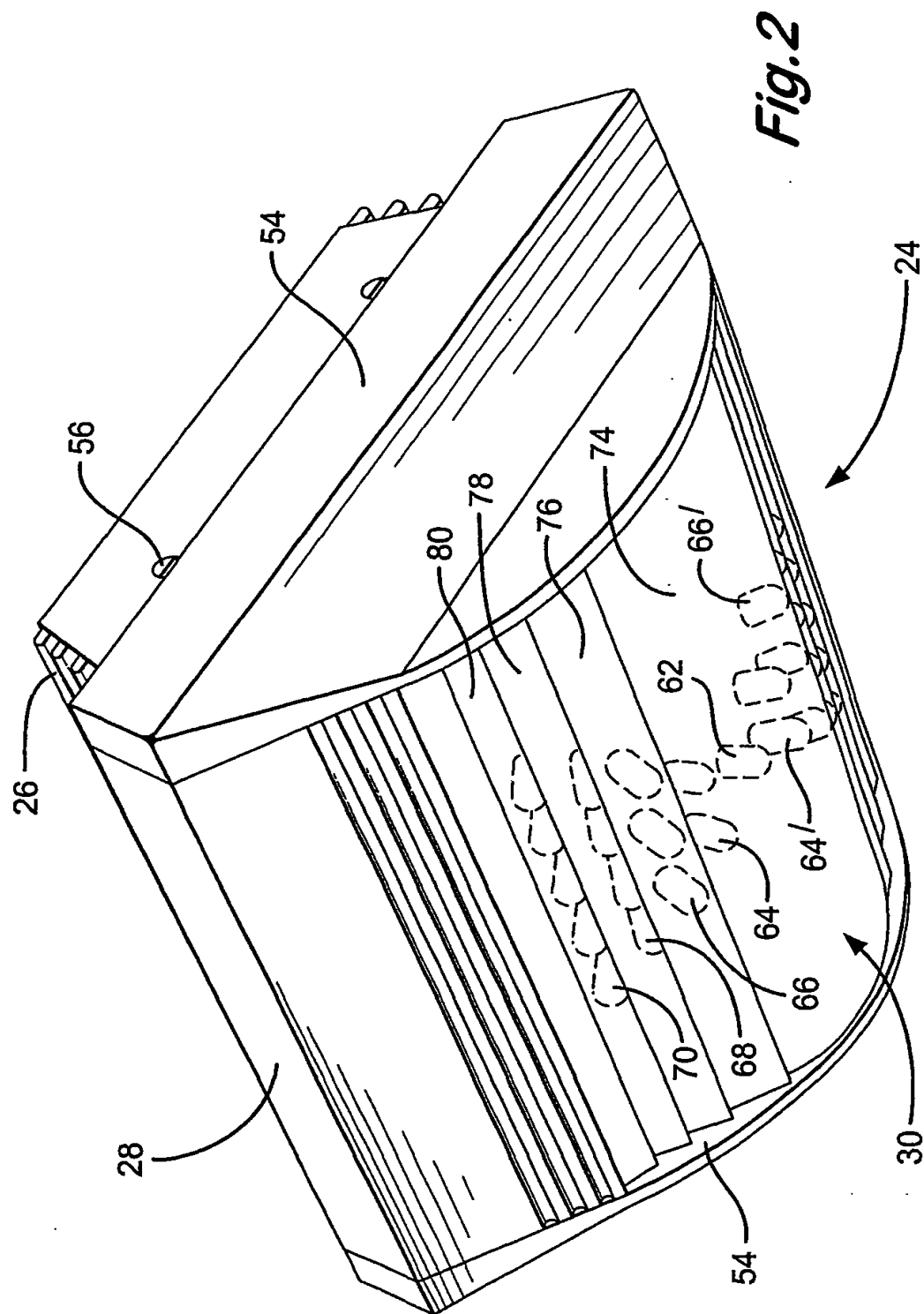


Fig. 1



3/19

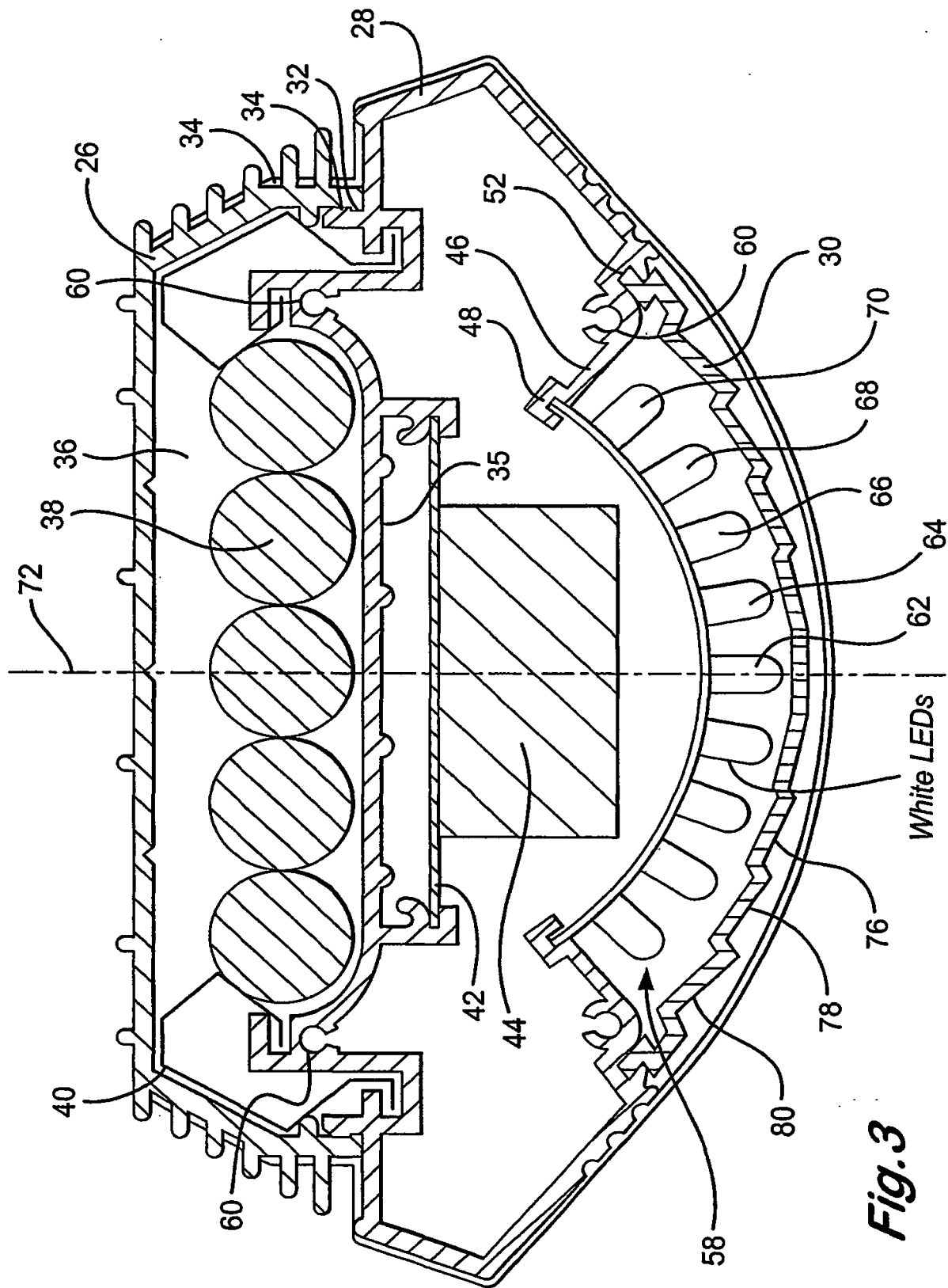
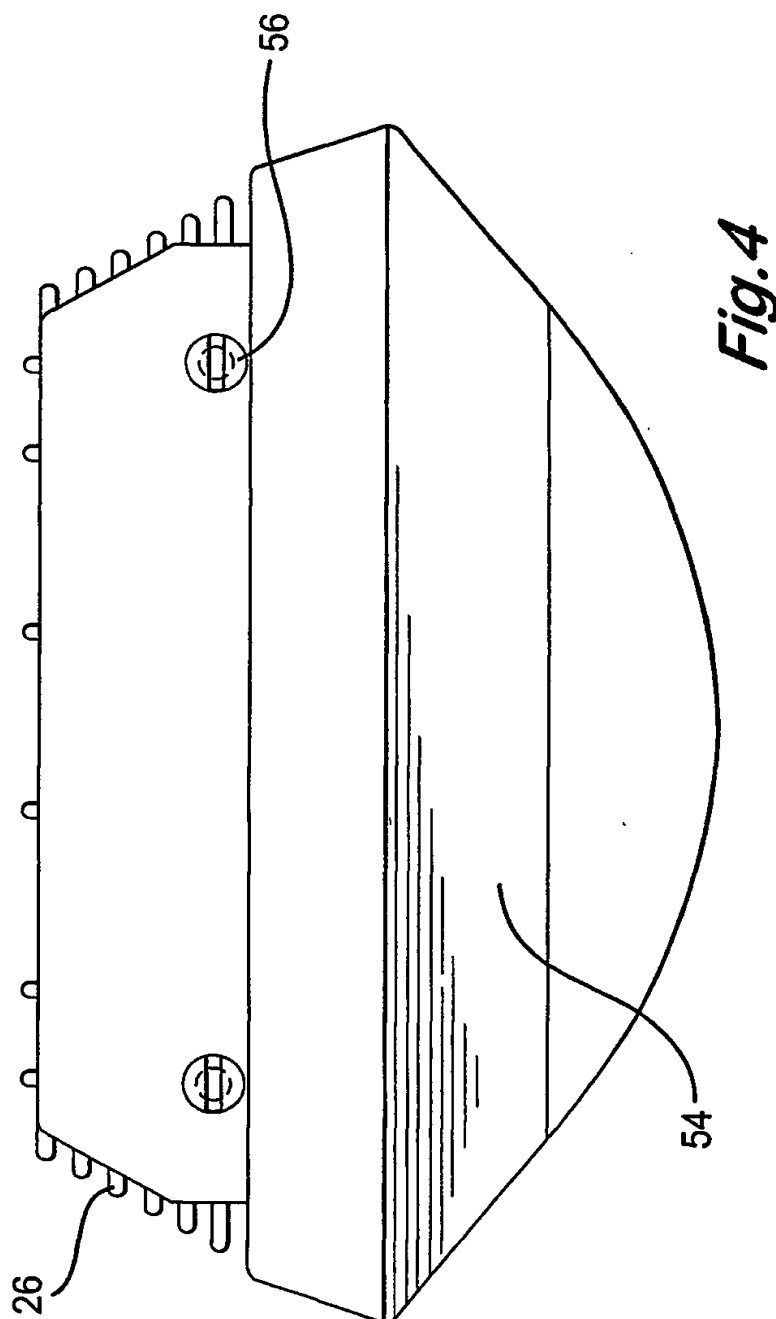
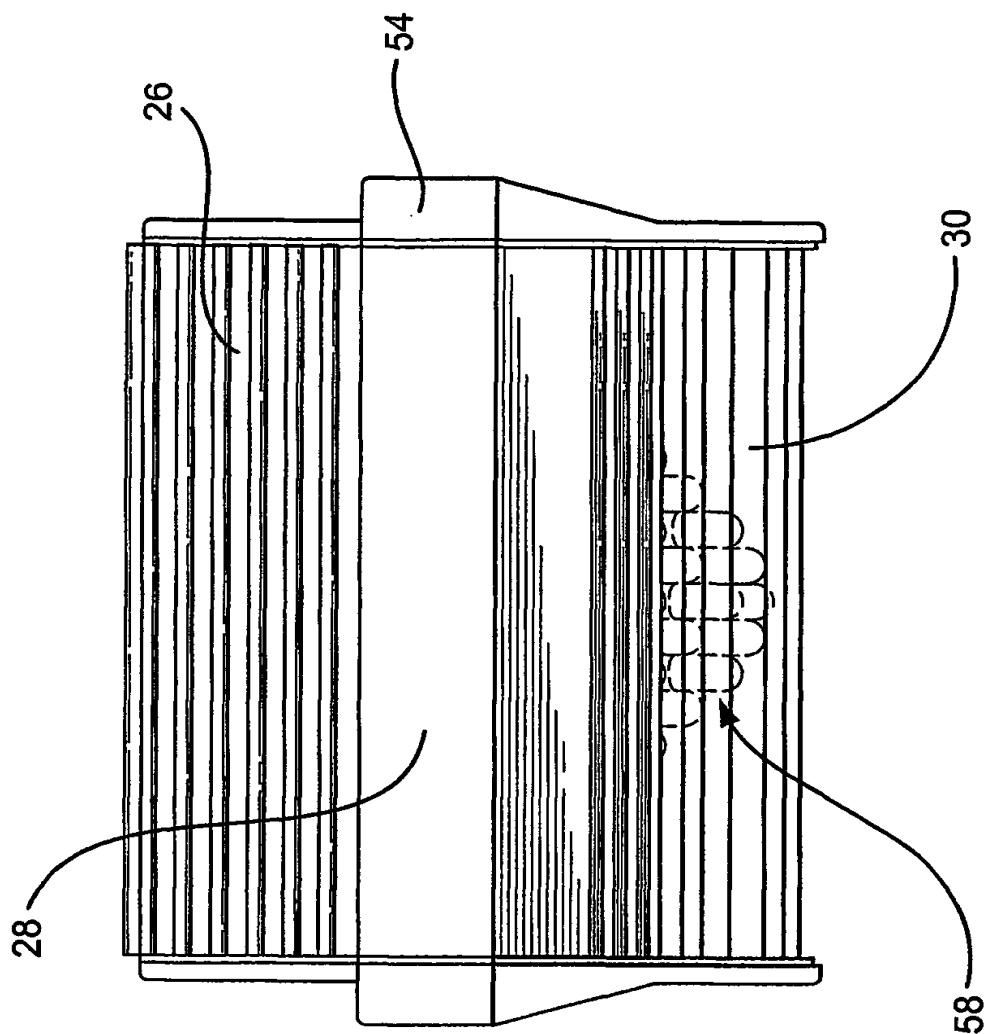


Fig. 3

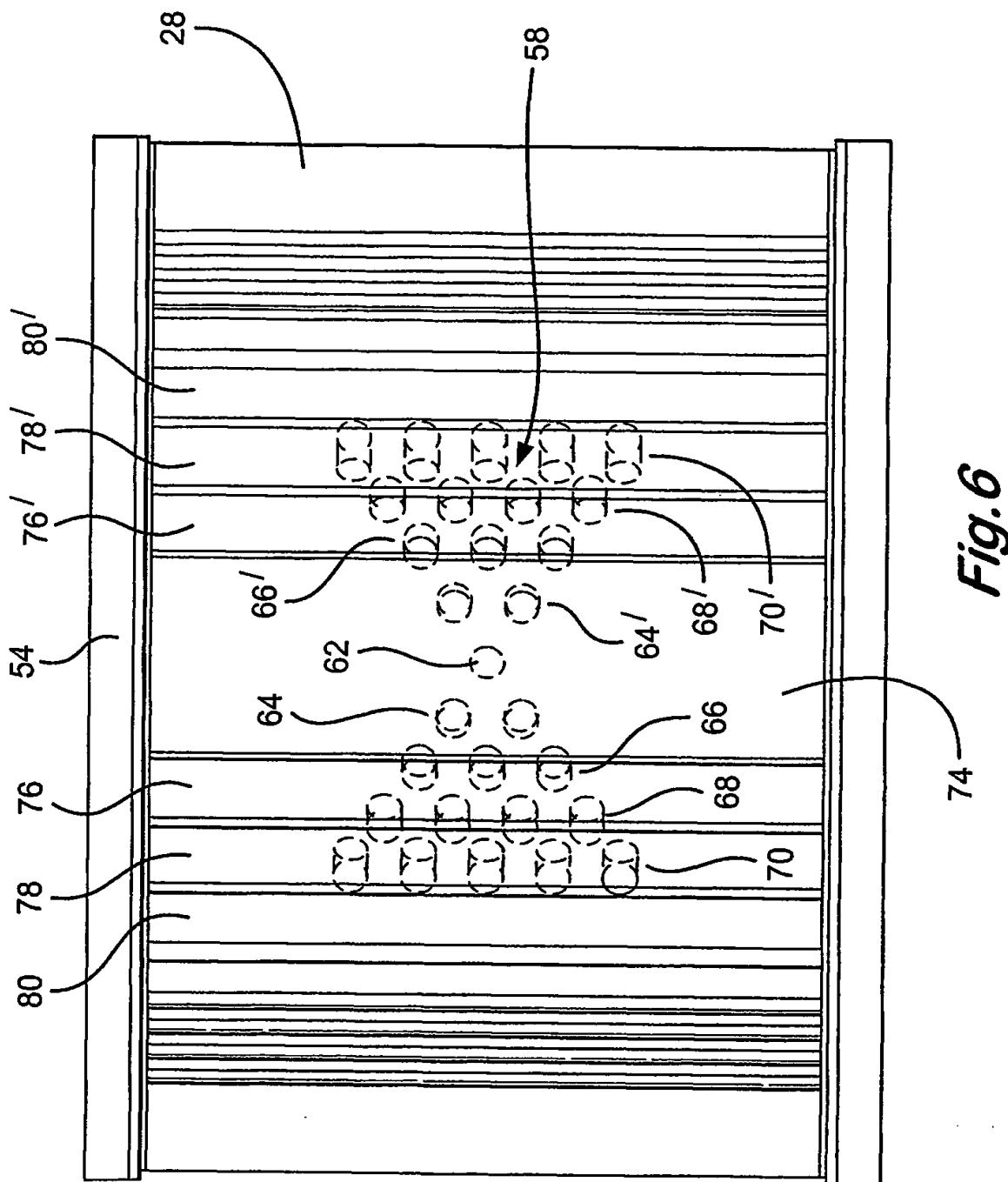
4/19



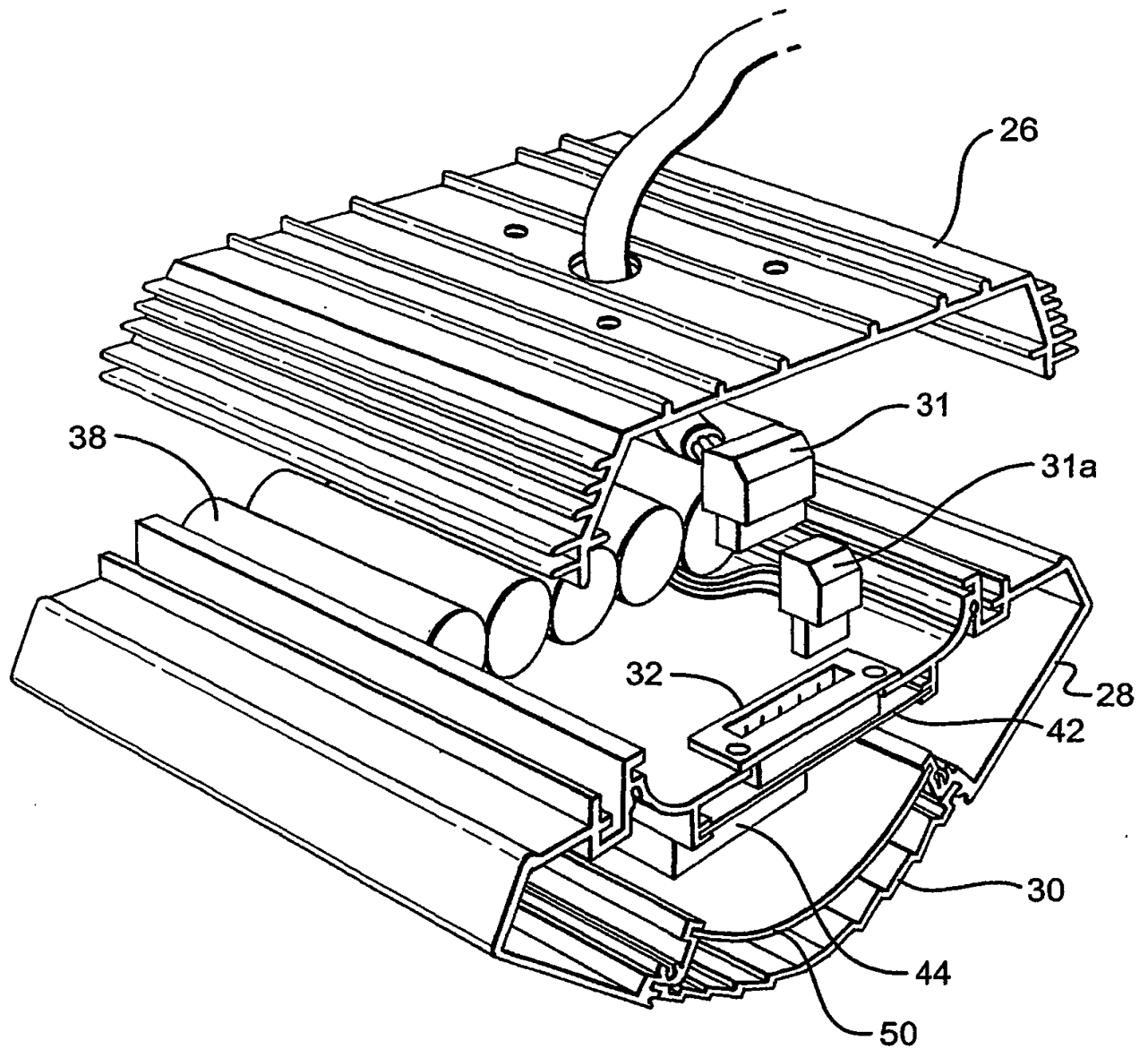
5/19

*Fig. 5*

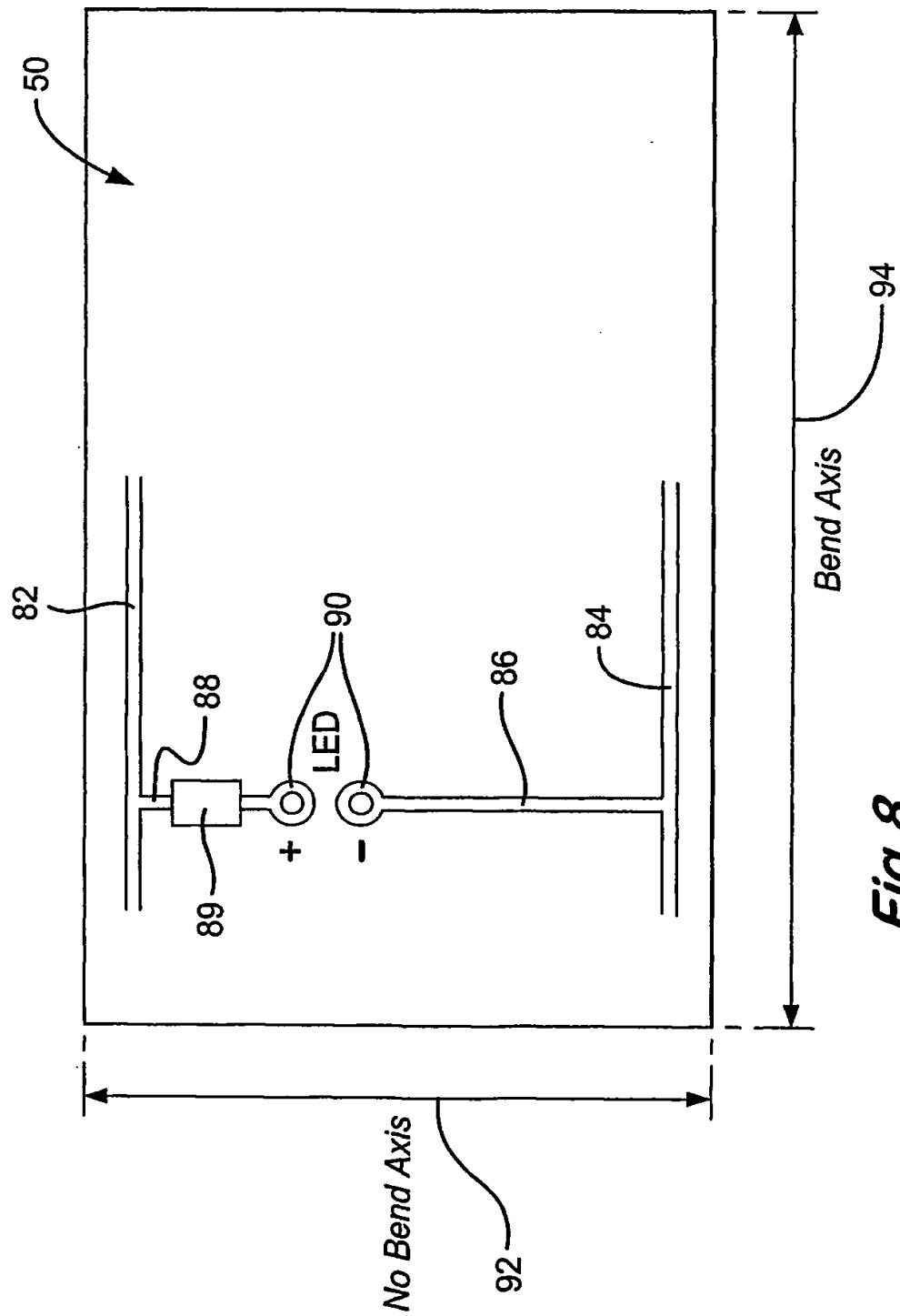
6/19

*Fig. 6*

7/19

**Fig. 7**

8/19

*Fig.8*

9/19

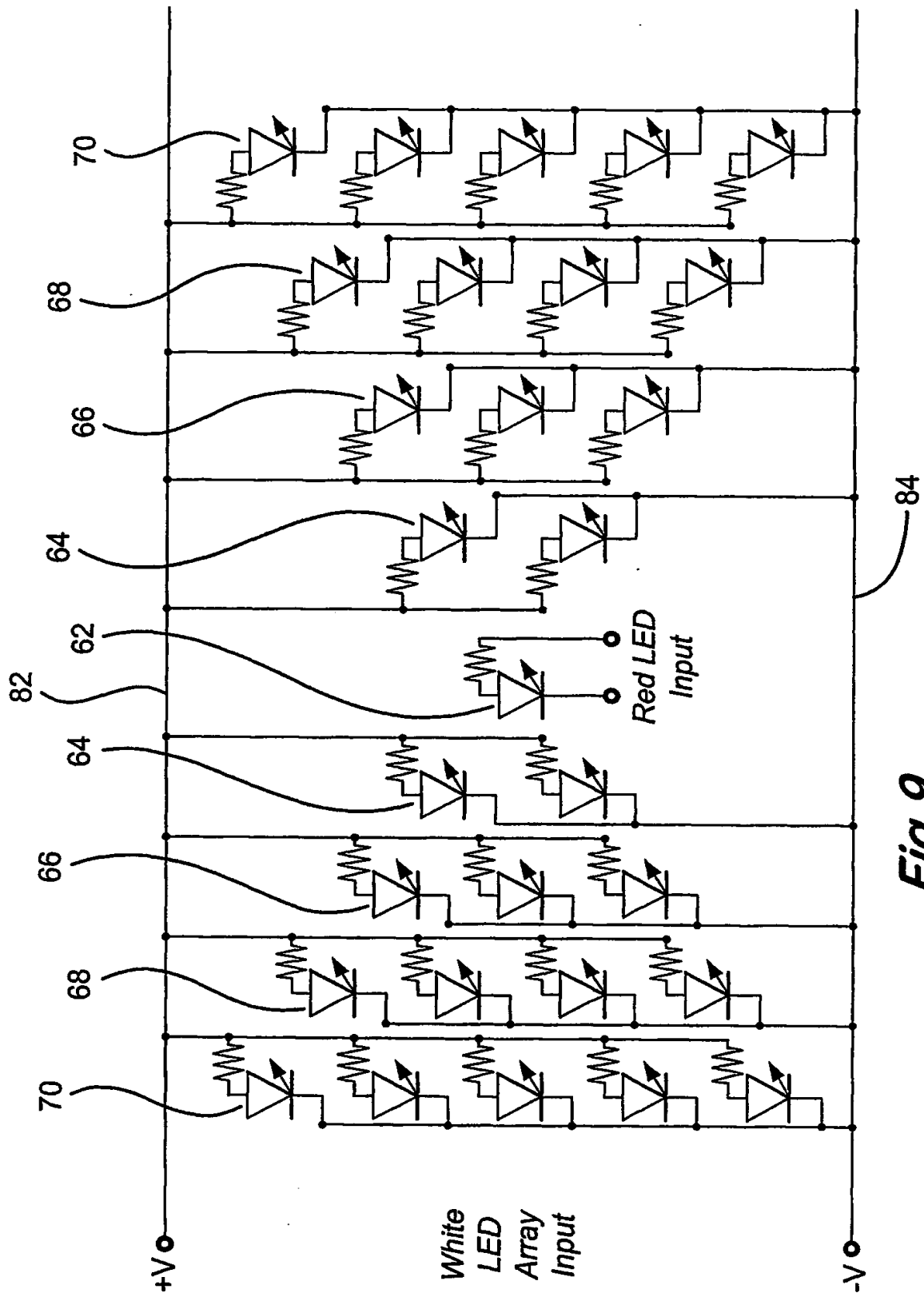


Fig. 9

10/19

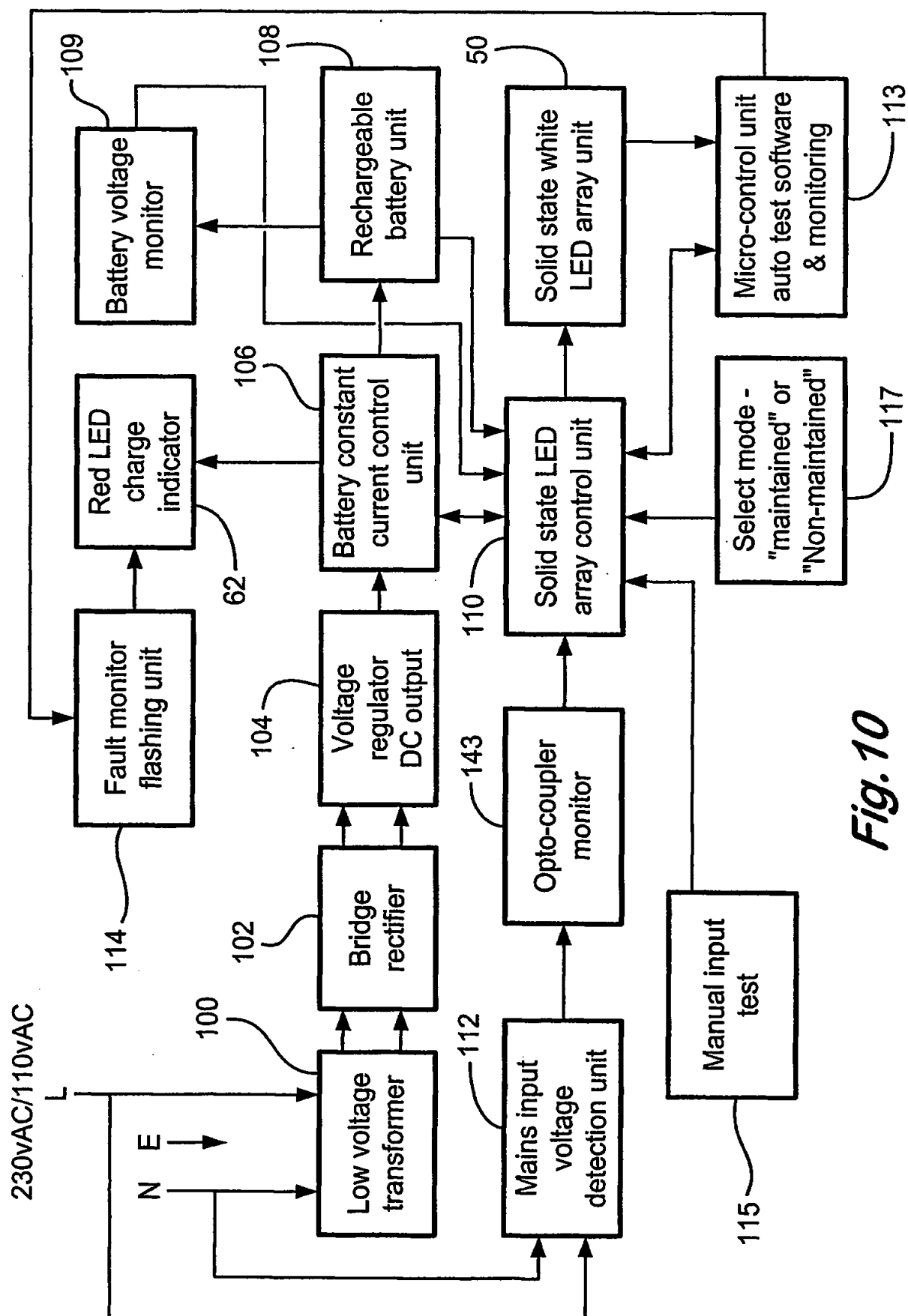


Fig. 10

11/19

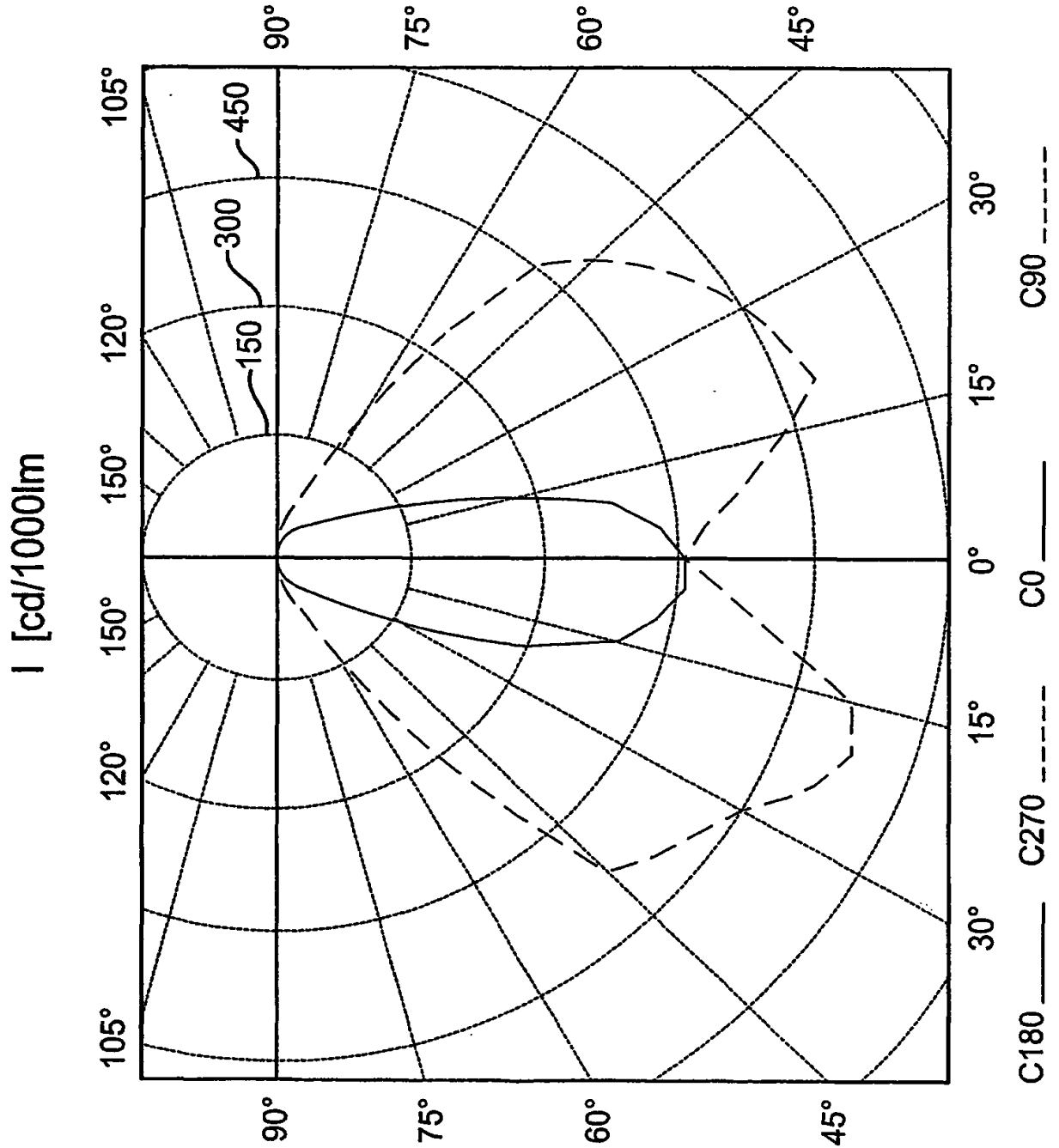
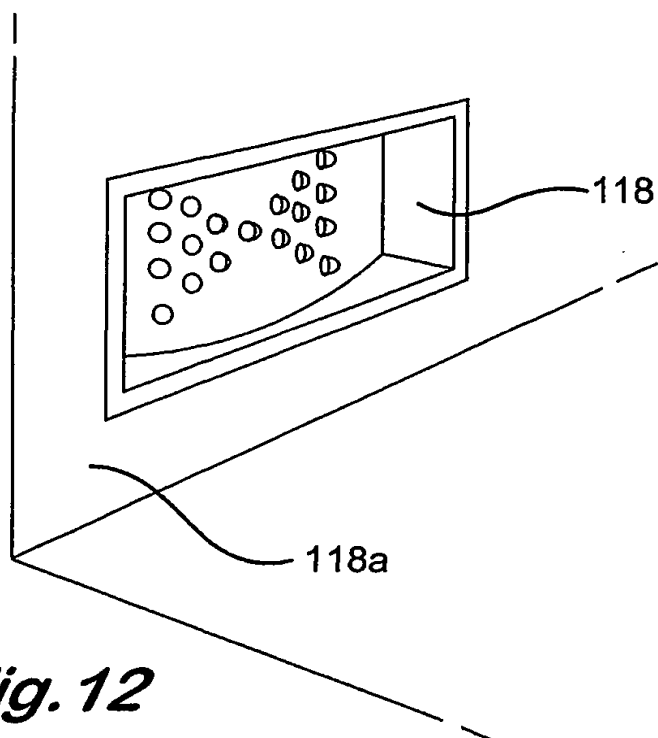
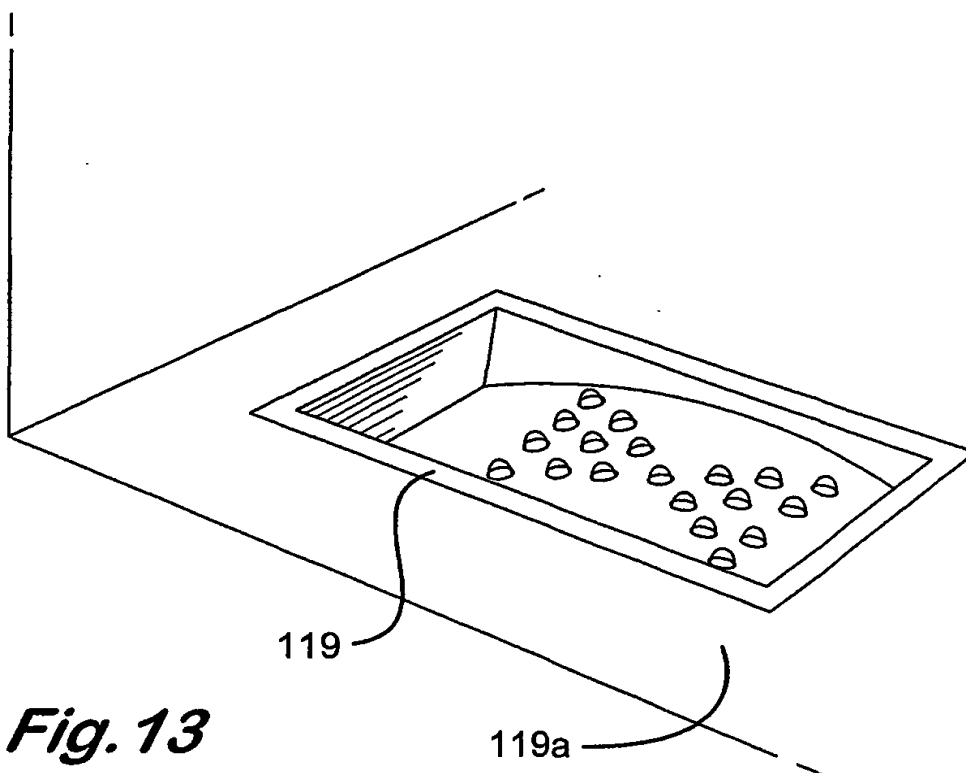
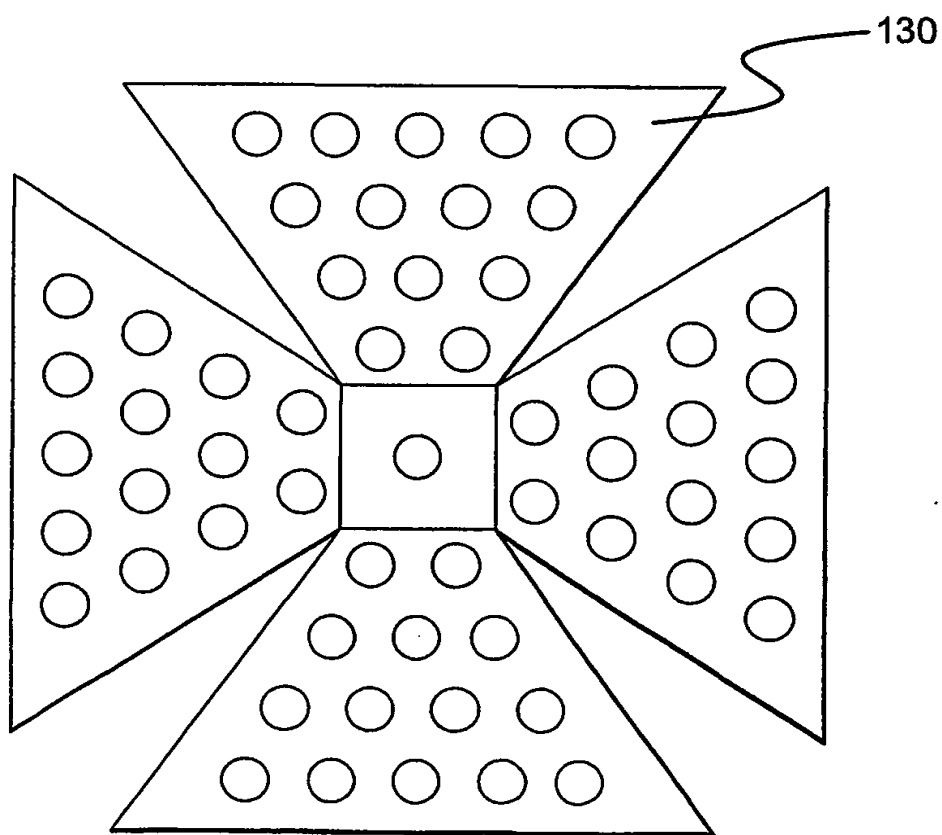
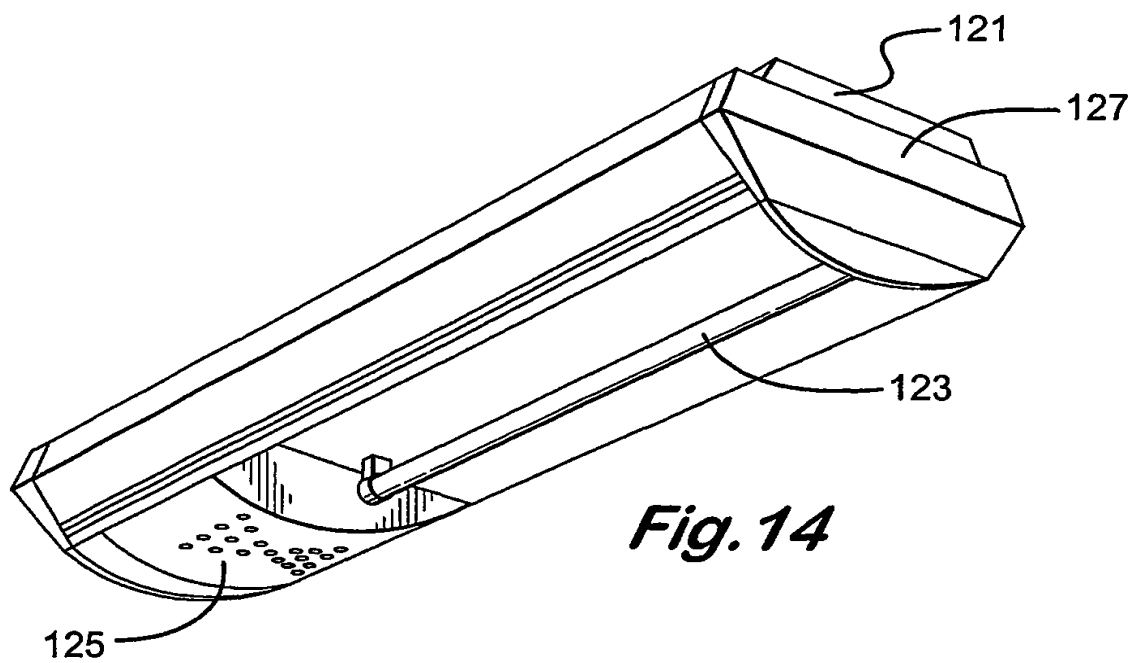


Fig. 11

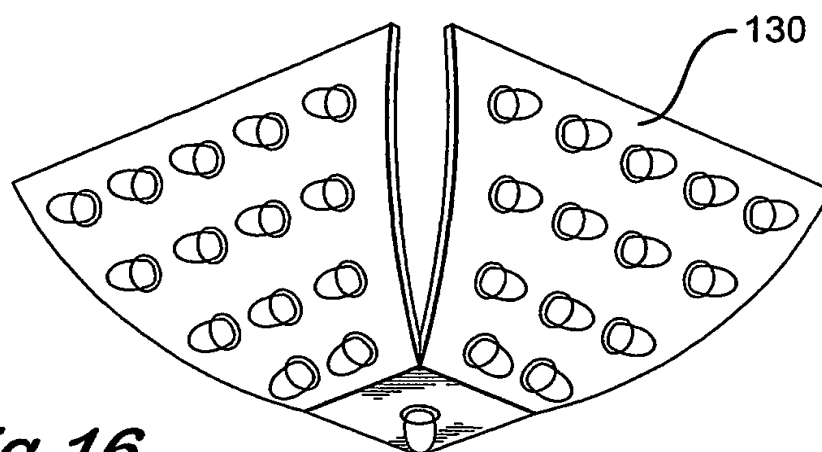
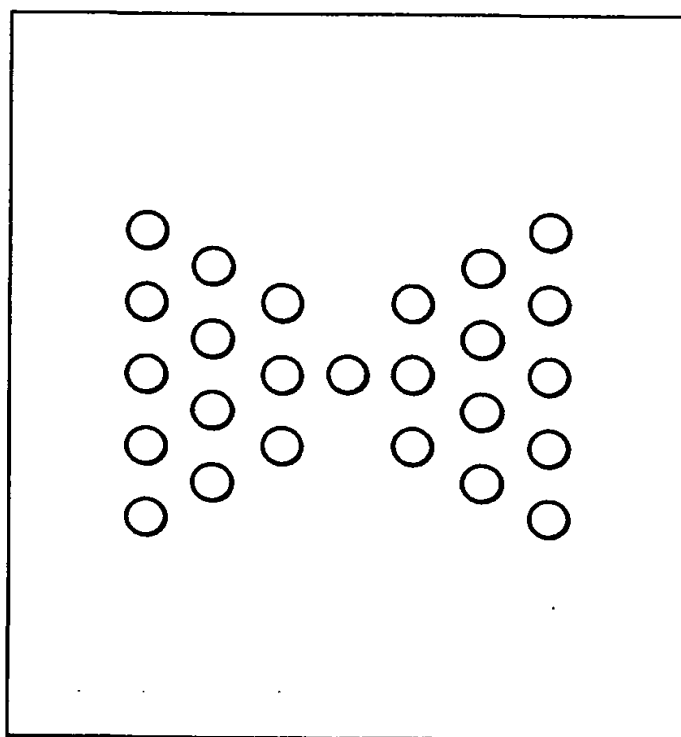
12/19

**Fig. 12****Fig. 13**

13/19



14/19

**Fig. 16****Fig. 17**

15/19

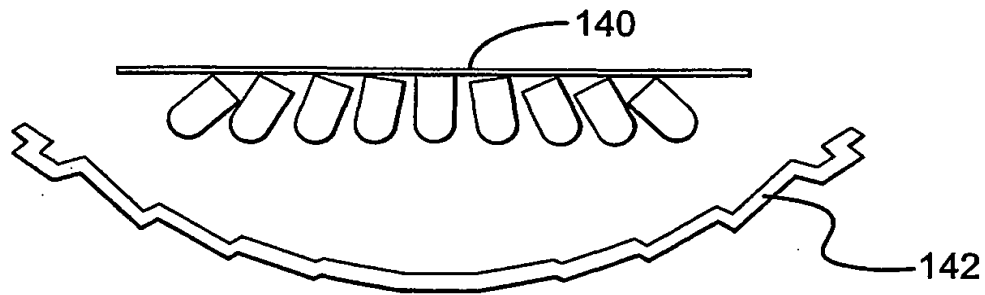


Fig. 18

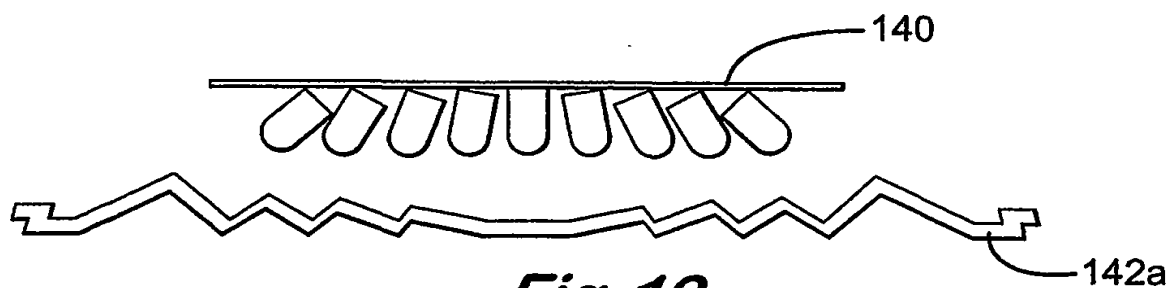


Fig. 19

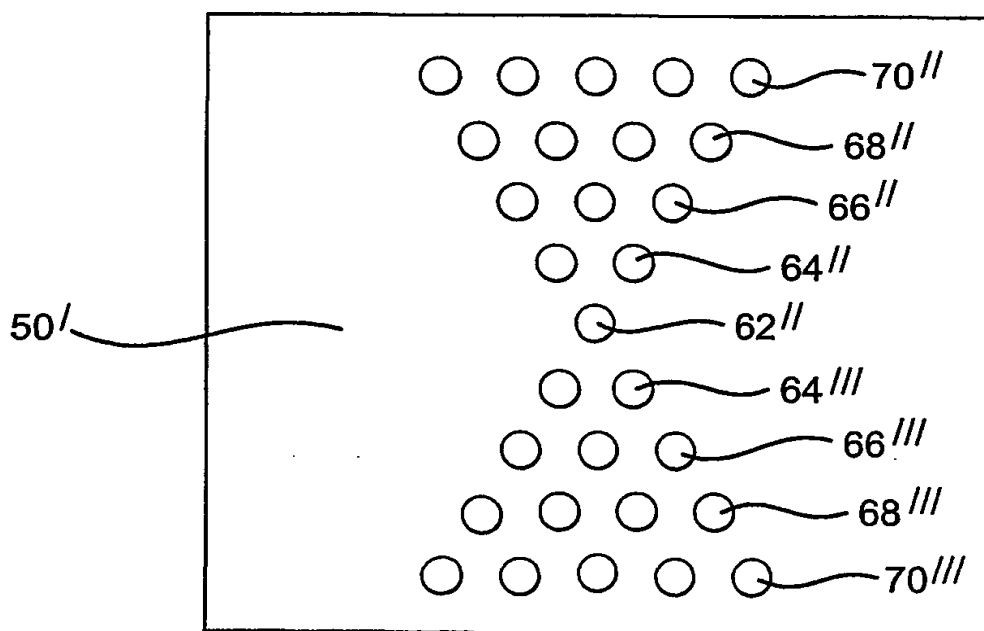
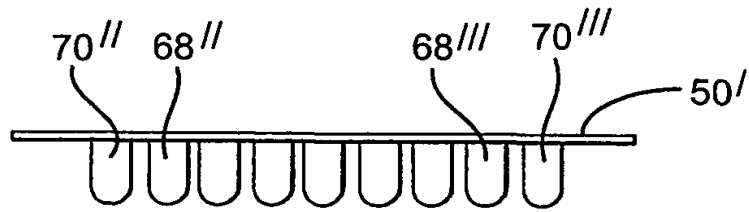
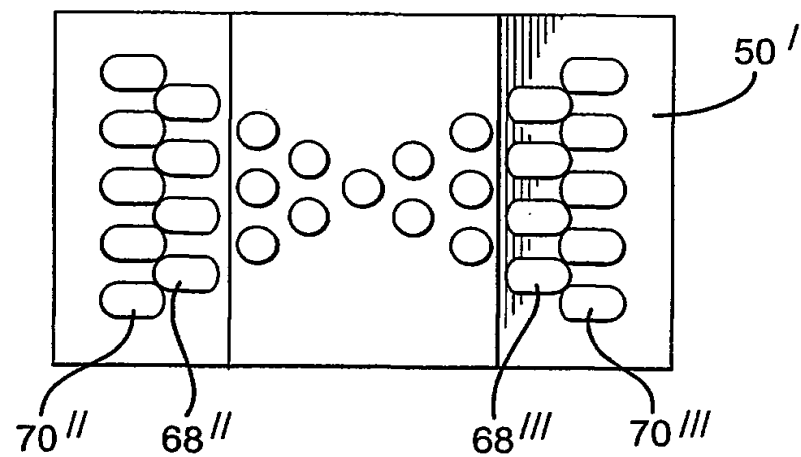
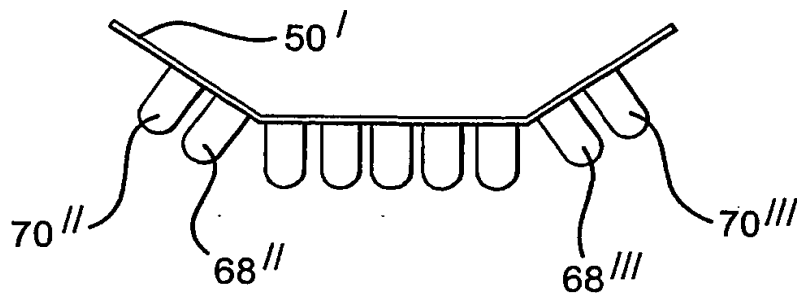
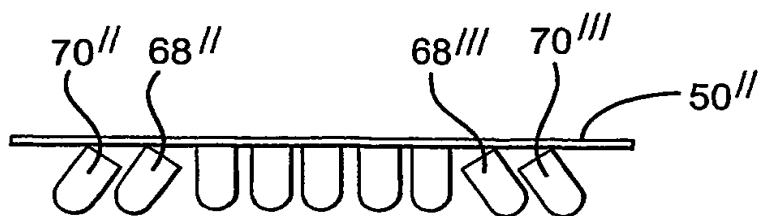
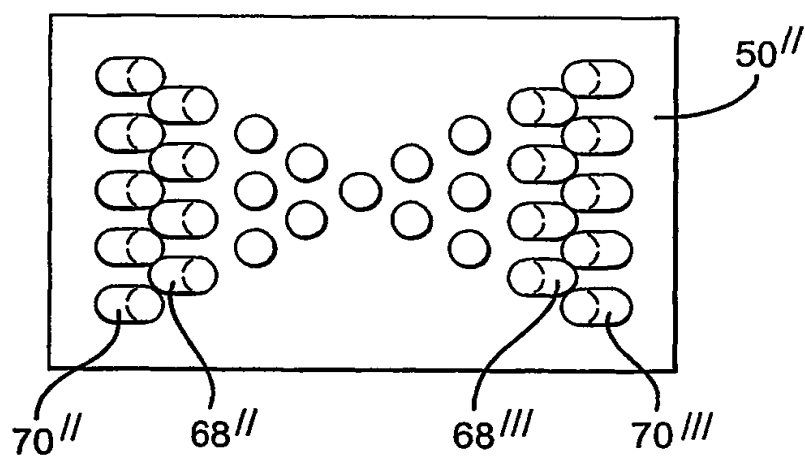
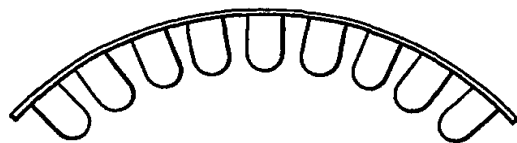
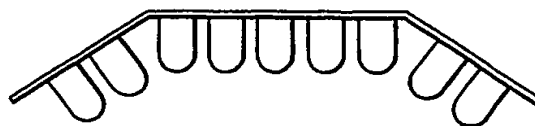


Fig. 20

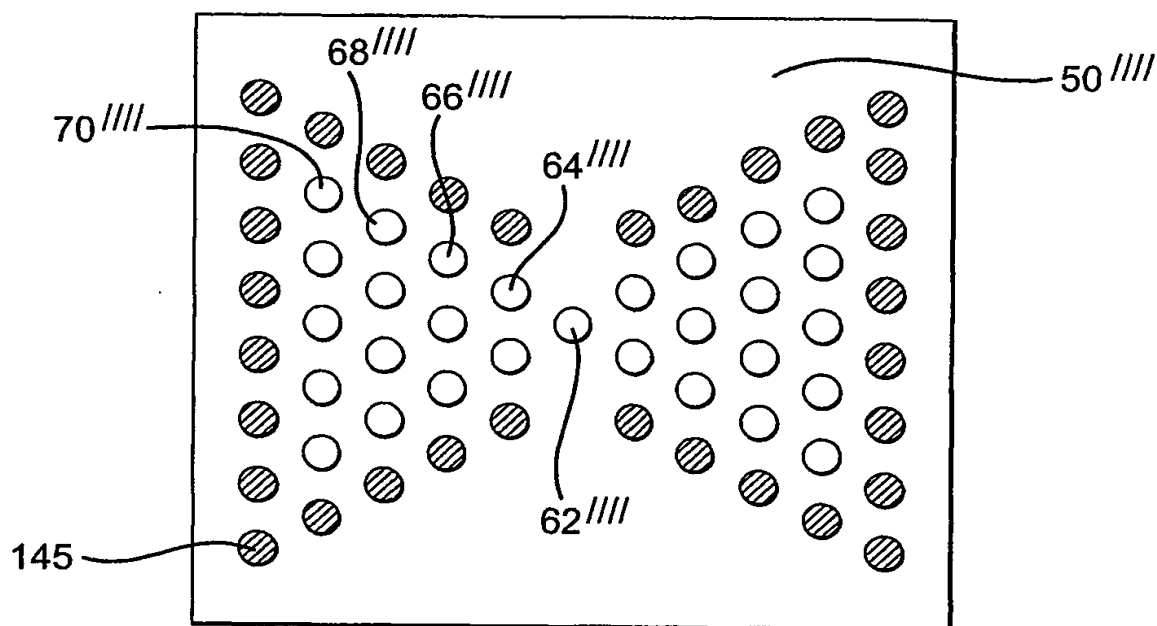
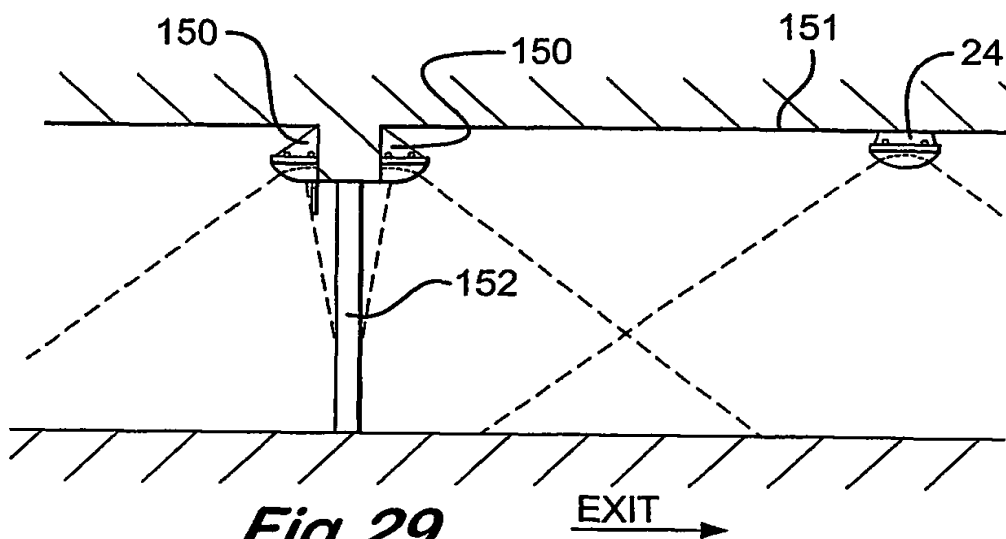
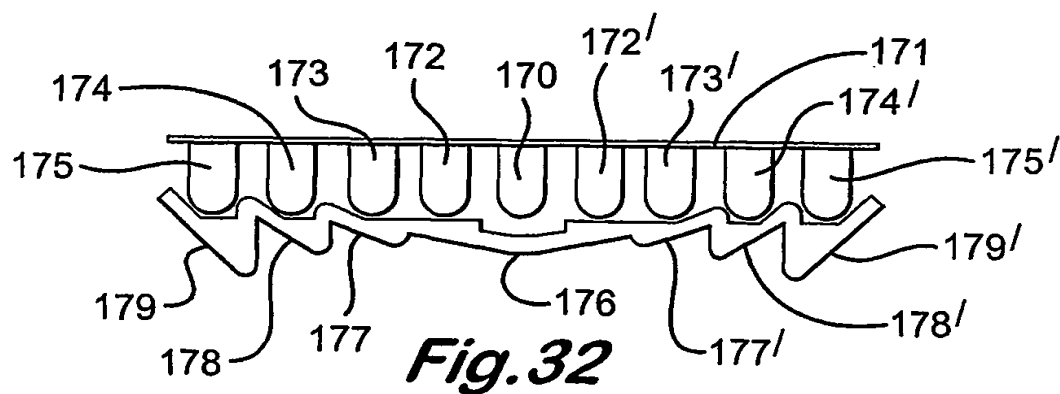
16/19

**Fig. 21****Fig. 22****Fig. 23**

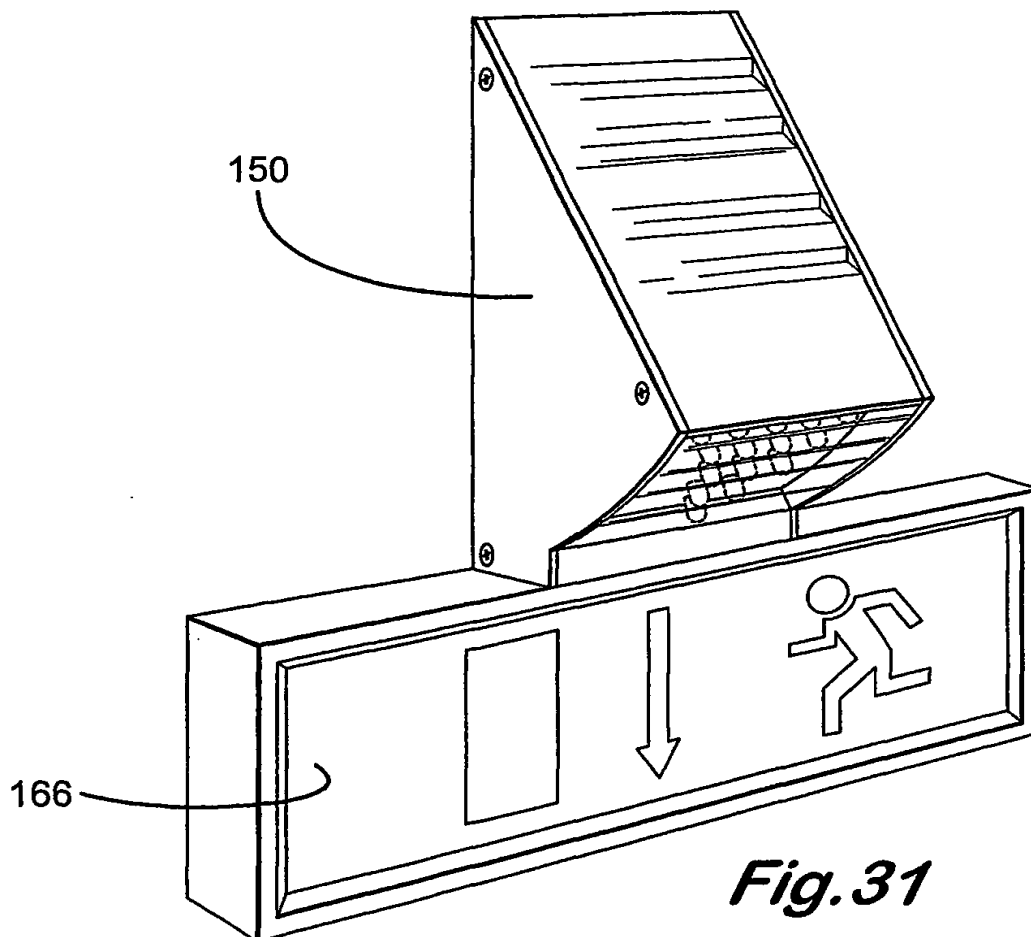
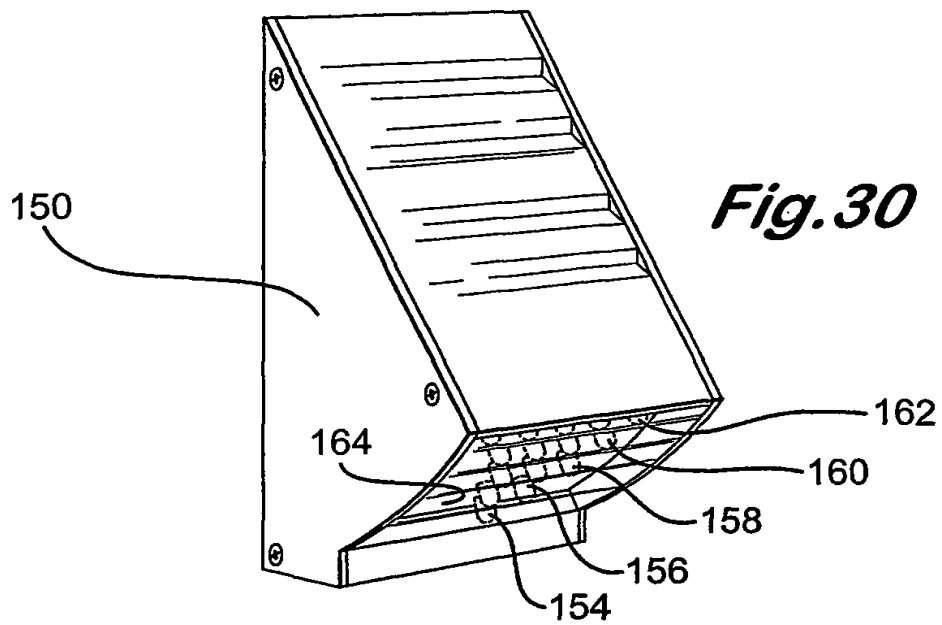
17/19

**Fig. 24****Fig. 25****Fig. 26****Fig. 27**

18/19

**Fig. 28****Fig. 29****Fig. 32**

19/19



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inventor's International Application No
PCT/GB 01/03814

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 F21S9/02 F21S8/00 //F21Y101/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 F21S F21K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 561 346 A (BYRNE DAVID J) 1 October 1996 (1996-10-01) column 2, line 39 -column 3, line 65 column 4, line 21 - line 64 figures 1-4	1,2,5,7, 10,14
Y A	---	9,11,12 3,15,16
Y	DE 299 13 930 U (STROBL THOMAS) 18 November 1999 (1999-11-18) page 4, line 33 -page 6, line 11 page 6, line 30 - line 35 figures 1,3,5,6	9,11,12
A	---	1,7,10
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- * & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

16 November 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

03/12/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Cosnard, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 01/03814

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 567 036 A (THEOBALD GREG ET AL) 22 October 1996 (1996-10-22) column 2, line 27 - line 35 column 3, line 9 -column 4, line 58 column 5, line 38 -column 6, line 24 claim 1 figures 1-3 ----	1,5,7,8
A	WO 98 33007 A (KONINKL PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV ;PHILIPS NORDEN AB (SE)) 30 July 1998 (1998-07-30) page 7, line 7 -page 8, line 26 page 9, line 18 -page 10, line 11 figures 1-3,6-9 ----	1,6,7,14
A	US 5 797 672 A (DOBERT FRANK C) 25 August 1998 (1998-08-25) column 1, line 19 -column 2, line 11 column 2, line 60 -column 3, line 46 figures 1,4 ----	1
A	FR 2 771 888 A (SYSTEMES ET D AUDIO FREQUENCES) 4 June 1999 (1999-06-04) page 1, line 17 - line 27 page 3, line 11 -page 4, line 25 figure 1 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 01/03814

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5561346	A	01-10-1996	NONE	
DE 29913930	U	18-11-1999	DE 29913930 U1	18-11-1999
			AU 7402300 A	13-03-2001
			WO 0113034 A1	22-02-2001
US 5567036	A	22-10-1996	NONE	
WO 9833007	A	30-07-1998	CA 2249423 A1	30-07-1998
			CN 1216094 A	05-05-1999
			CN 1216094 T	05-05-1999
			EP 0890059 A1	13-01-1999
			WO 9833007 A1	30-07-1998
			JP 2000507042 T	06-06-2000
			US 6250774 B1	26-06-2001
US 5797672	A	25-08-1998	US 5685631 A	11-11-1997
FR 2771888	A	04-06-1999	FR 2771888 A1	04-06-1999